Numb. 6040

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday March 6. to Saturday March 10. 1722.

Westminster, March 7.

THIS Day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir William Sanderson, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for paying off and cancelling One Million of Exchequer Bills, and to give Ease to the South Sea Company in Respect of its present Obligation to Circulate or Contribute towards Circulating Exchequer Bills, and to give further time to that Company for Repayment of One Million which was lent to them; and for issuing a further Sum in new Exchequer Bills, towards His Majesty's Supply, to be discharged and cancelled when the said Company shall repay the Million owing by them; and that the Exchequer Bills which are to continue, may be Circulated at easy and modern Rates; and for appropriating the Supplies granted to His Majesty in this Session of Parliament; and for Relief of the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher's by an Invasion of the French in the late War; and for laying a further Duty on Apples Imported, and for ascertaining the Duties on Pictures Imported.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes Exported, and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs Imported, and for Importation of all Furrs of the Product of the British Plantations into this Kingdom only; and that the two Corporations of Assurance on any Suits brought on their Policies, shall be liable only to single Damages and Costs of Suit.

An Act to enable the South Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands by way of Lottery or Subscription, or to sell Part of their Fund or Annuity payable at the Exchequer, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company, and for Relief of such who were intended to have the Benefit of a late Act touching Payment of Ten per Cent. therein mentioned.

An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers to transfer such Stocks, or to receive such Annuities or Dividends as are therein mentioned, or by fraudulently Personating the true Owners thereof, and to rectify the Mistakes of the late Managers for taking Subscriptions for increasing the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company, and in the Instruments founded thereupon.

An Act for prolonging the times for hearing and determining Claims before the Trustees, in whom the Estates of the late South Sea Directors, and of John Aislabie, Esq; and likewise of James Craggs, Esq; deceased, are vested, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to prevent the Clandestine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby; and to prevent Ships breaking their Quarantain, and to subject Copper-Oar of the Production of the British Plantations to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like Production are subject.

An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings, and instead thereof laying a porportionable Duty upon all White-Herrings consumed at Home only; and for making an Allowance for Tobacco Exported from Scotland in the time therein mentioned, and for giving further Relief to the Refiners of Rock Salt.

An Act for the better Recovery of the Penalties inflicted upon Persons who destroy the Game.

An Act for supplying some Defects in the Statute of the Twenty Third of King Henry the Eighth, (Intituled an Act for Obligations to be taken by two Chief Justices, the Mayor of the Staple, and the Recorder of London) and for sitting down the time of Signing Judgments in the Principality of Wales and Counties Palatine.

An Act for supplying the Records of the Commissary Court of Aberdeen, burnt or lost in the late Fire there.

An Act for the more Effectual Suppressing of Piracy.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from the Stones end at White-Chapel Church in the County of Middlesex, to Shenfield, and to the furthermost Part of the Parish of Woodford, leading to the Town of Epping in the County of Essex.

An Act for better supplying the City and Liberties of Westminster and Parts adjacent with Water.

An Act for the better preventing Abuses committed in weighing and packing of Butter in the City of York.

An Act for preventing Delays in the Execution of the Trust reposed in the Governours of the Hospital of King James founded in Charter-House, at the Charges of Thomas Suiton, Esq; for the Benefit of the said Hospital.

And to eight private Bills.

After which His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU could not have given me a more acceptable Instance of your Zeal and Affection, than by dispatching with so much Unanimity, the several Particulars I recommended to you at the beginning of this Session, for the Ease and Advantage of my People.

The many and great Encouragements you have given to our Trade and Manufactures, and the Provision you have made for our being supplied with Naval Stores from our own Plantations, will, I make no doubt, excite the Industry of my Subjects, Employ a greater Number of the Poor, Encrease our Navigation, and be a considerable Addition to the Riches and Strength of this Nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The raising the Current Supplies of the Year, and the making a Provision for the Discharge of so considerable a part of the Debts of the Navy, is a farther Proof of your Affection to Me, and your Regard for the Publick; and your doing it in a manner so little Burthensome to my People, gives Me the greatest Satisfaction.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I cannot in Justice part with this Parliament, without returning you My sincerest Thanks, for your Steady and Resolute Adherence to My Person and Government, and to the Interest of the Protestant Cause, both at Home and Abroad. The Enemies of our Happy Constitution have given the strongest and most honourable Testimony to your Behaviour in these Particulars, by the Implacable Malice which they have upon all Occasions expressed against you.

You must all be sensible, that they are at this Juncture reviving with the greatest Industry the same Wicked Arts of Calumny and Defamation, which have been the constant Preludes to Publick Troubles and Disorders; and such is their Infatuation, that they flatter themselves the grossest Misrepresentations will turn to their Advantage, and give them an Opportunity of recommending themselves to the Favour and Good Opinion of My People; but I have so Just a Confidence in the Affection of My Subjects, and in their Regard for their own Welfare, that I am perswaded they will not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and betrayed into their own Destruction.

For My Part, as the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State shall always be my Care, I am firmly determined to continue to Countenance such as have Manifested their Zeal for the present Establishment, and have the Religious and Civil Rights of all My Subjects truly at Heart; and I question not but that Behaviour which has justly recommended them to Me, will effectually secure to them the Good-Will of all that are well Affected to my Government; and will convince the World, that the Expectations of those are very ill grounded, who hope to prevail with a Protestant free People, to give up their Religion and Liberties into the Hands of such as are Enemies to both.

[Price Three Half-Pence.]

And then the Lord Chancellour, by His Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Fifteenth Day of this Instant March; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Fifteenth Day of this Instant March.

Part of an Act passed in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Intitled, *An Act for Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes exported; and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs imported; and for Importation of all Furrs of the Product of the British Plantations into this Kingdom only; and that the Two Corporations of Assurance on any Suits brought on their Policies, shall be liable only to single Damages and Costs of Suit.*

MAY it please your most Excellent Majesty, Whereas the Wealth and Prosperity of this Kingdom doth very much depend upon the Improvement of its Manufactures, and the profitable Trade carried on by the Exportation of the same, which Trade ought by all proper Means to be encouraged for the more comfortable Support and Maintenance of great Numbers of your Majesty's Subjects imployed in the making or working of such Goods, and for the Encouragement of the Commerce of Great Britain: And whereas the Manufacture of Silk Stuffs, and of Stuffs mixed with Silk, which is one of the most considerable Branches of the Manufactures of this Kingdom, has of late Years been greatly improved in this Kingdom, and there is Reason to believe that the Exportation of them into foreign Parts would considerably increase, were it not obstructed and hindred by reason of the high Duties payable upon the Importation of Raw and Thrown Silk, without any Allowance being made upon the said Silks when wrought up and exported; and in Regard the said Raw and Thrown Silk when exported unmanufactured do draw back great part of the Duties paid Inwards, and it seems just and reasonable that the said Silks when made up should also enjoy the same Benefit and Allowance upon the Exportation of them; and for that there is a Waste of the Raw and Thrown Silk used in the Manufacture: Therefore we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do humbly pray your Majesty that it may be Enacted, And be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the several and respective Allowances or Sums of Money hereafter in this Act expressed, shall be paid to any Person or Persons who at any Time or Times within or during the Term of three Years, to be reckoned from the Twenty fifth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and twenty two, or at any Time or Times before the end of the then next Session of Parliament, shall really and truly export out of this Kingdom, by way of Merchandize, any of the Goods or Commodities of the Manufacture of Great Britain, herein after particularly specified, and so in proportion for any greater Quantity, that is to say, For all Ribbons and Stuffs made in Great Britain, of Silk only, and exported as aforesaid, the Sum of Three Shillings for every Pound Weight Avoirdupoize: For all Silks and Ribbons made in Great Britain, of Silk mixed with Gold or Silver, and exported as aforesaid, the Sum of Four Shillings for every Pound Weight Avoirdupoize: For all Silk Stockings, Silk Gloves, Silk Fringes, Silk Laces, Stitching or sewing Silk, made in Great Britain, and exported as aforesaid, the Sum of One Shilling and Three Pence for every Pound Weight Avoirdupoize: For all Stuffs of Silk and Grogram Yarn, made in Great Britain, and exported as aforesaid, the Sum of Eight Pence for every Pound Weight Avoirdupoize: For all Stuffs, made in Great Britain, of Silk mixed with Incle, or Cotton, and exported as aforesaid, the Sum of One Shilling for every Pound Weight Avoirdupoize: For all Stuffs, made in Great Britain, of Silk and Worsted, and exported as aforesaid, the Sum of Six Pence for every Pound Weight Avoirdupoize: Which several and respective Allowances or Sums of Money for each Species before mentioned, shall be paid and answered by the Customer or Collector of the Customs, with the Privity of the Comptroller of the Port from whence the same shall be exported, on a Debenture to be made forth by the Customer or Collector, according to the Entry of the Goods and the Shipping thereof, verified by the Searcher, and Oath made by the Exporter on the Entry or Debenture before the Customer or Collector or Comptroller of such Port, that the said Goods are of British Manufacture, and exported or intended to be exported to Parts beyond the Seas, and not relanded or intended to be relanded in any Part of Great Britain; the Exporter, with one or more Person or Persons, first giving sufficient Security to the said Customer or Collector of the Port, in a Penalty of the Value of the Goods, (which Security they are hereby impowered to take in the Name and to the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors) that such Silk, Stuffs, or other Manufactures before mentioned, so shipped, or intended to be shipped, or any Part thereof, shall not be relanded, or brought on Shore again, in any Port or Part of Great Britain, and such Securities shall be discharged in the Manner hereafter mentioned, that is to say, For such of the said Goods as shall be entred for or landed in the Kingdom of Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, the Condition of the Bond shall be to bring a Certificate in Discharge thereof within Six Months from the Date of the Bond, and within Eighteen Months for such of the said Goods as shall be entred for or landed in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America; which respective Certificates for such Silks, Stuffs, or other Manufactures aforesaid, as shall be landed in any Port or Place where any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs shall be resident, shall be signed by the proper Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs there, importing that such Goods were there landed, testifying the landing thereof; And for such Silks, Stuffs, and other Manufactures aforesaid, as shall be entred for the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, shall be signed by the proper Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs, if any such Officer or Officers shall be residing in those Islands respectively; and for want of such Officer residing there, then by the Governour of those Islands, or the Deputy-Governour thereof respectively; and for such Silk, Stuffs, or other Manufactures aforesaid, as shall be so entred for any other Foreign Port or Place, to bring a Certificate under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate in such Port or Place, or under the Hands and Seals of two known British Merchants then being at such Port or Place, that such Silks or other Manufactures were there landed; or such Bond or Bonds shall be discharged upon Proof in either of the said Cases, that such Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas, the Examination and Proof thereof being left to the Judgment of the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland respectively, for the Time being. And for the better preventing Frauds in the entring any of the said Goods under a wrong Denomination, to the Prejudice of the Revenue, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be Lawful to and for any Searcher or other proper Officer of the Customs, after the Entry of any of the said Goods, and before or after the Shipping thereof, to open and strictly examine any Bale, Truss, Chest, or other Package, as now by Law they may do, to see if the Goods are right entred; and if on such Examination the same shall be found to be right entred, the Officer shall at his own Charge cause the same to be repacked, to the Satisfaction of the Exporter, which Charge shall be allowed to the said Officer by the Commissioners of the Customs, if they think it reasonable; but in case such Officer shall find the said Goods, or any part thereof, to have been entred

under

under a wrong Denomination, whereby His Majeſty would have been defrauded in the Allowance to be paid on the Exportation of ſuch Goods, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, all ſuch Goods ſo wrong entred ſhall and may be ſeized, and the ſame, as likewiſe the Value thereof, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, and ſhall and may be proſecuted and divided as herein after mentioned. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid reſpective Allowances ſhall not be demanded or made for ſuch of the ſaid Manufactures mixed with Gold or Silver when they are only ſo mixed at the Edges, and the Ends of the Pieces, or for ſuch of the ſaid Manufactures mixed with Silk when they are only ſo mixed at the Edges or Ends of the Piece; and if any Diſpute ſhall ariſe concerning any of the ſaid Manufactures, that is to ſay, whether the ſame were made in Great Britain, or touching the Quality of the Goods, the Onus Probandi ſhall lie on the Exporter, Claimer, or Owner thereof, and not on the Officer. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the ſaid Silk, Stuffs, or other Manufactures aforeſaid ſhipped to be exported, for which Allowance is hereby made, ſhall be relanded or unſhipped in any Port or Place in Great Britain, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, without the Licence of one or more of the Principal Officers of ſuch Port or Place firſt had and obtained, or unleſs it be in Caſe of Diſtreſs to ſave the ſaid Goods from Periſhing, which ſhall be forthwith made known to one of the ſaid Officers, the Goods (over and above the Penalty of the Bond to be levyed and recovered to His Majeſty's Uſe as aforeſaid) and Treble the Value of ſuch Goods, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, and ſhall and may be proſecuted and divided in the Manner herein aftermentioned. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Allowances ſhall and may be paid by the reſpective Cuſtomer or Collector, out of any Money in his Hands ariſing from Cuſtoms or other Duties upon Goods imported from Parts beyond the Seas, and the Money ſo paid, ſhall be accepted of in his or their Account as ſo much paid to His Majeſty, and he and they is, are, and ſhall be diſcharged thereof accordingly. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in Caſe any of the Cuſtoms or other Duties now payable on the Importation of Foreign Thrown or Raw Silk, ſhall, during the Continuance of this Act, be redeemed or otherwiſe ceaſe to be payable, ſo much of the Allowance or Allowances to be made on the Exportation of the Silk, Stuffs, or other Manufactures afore-mentioned ſhall be abated as bear a Proportion to the Cuſtoms or Duties ſo redeemed, or that ſhall ceaſe to be payable on the Importation of Thrown or Raw Silk, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And for the further Encouragement of the Britiſh Manufactures be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, the ſeveral and reſpective Subſidies, and other Duties whatſoever payable to His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, by any Law now in Force upon the Exportation of any Goods and Merchandizes of the Product or Manufacture of Great Britain, ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be no longer due or payable for ſo much of the ſaid Goods or Merchandizes as ſhall from thenceforth be exported, except ſuch Goods and Merchandizes touching which a ſpecial Proviſion is herein after made. And it is hereby provided and enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend or be conſtrued to extend to determine, alter or leſſen the ſeveral or reſpective Subſidies of Poundage or other Duties payable upon the Exportation of Allom, Lead, Lead Oar, Tin, Leather Tanned, Copperas, Coals, Wooll, Cards, white Woollen Cloths, Lapis Calaminaris, Skins of all Sorts, Glew, Coney Hair or Wooll Hairs, Wooll Hair of all Sorts, Horſes and Discharge of Lead, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to or for any Perſon or Perſons after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, to export out of any Port of this Kingdom, in which there is a Cuſtomer or Collector, all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes of the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, as may now be lawfully exported; and that without paying any Subſidy or other Duty whatſoever, (other than for the Goods or Merchandizes touching which an Exception or ſpecial Proviſion is before made in this Act) ſo as a due Entry be firſt made of the ſaid Goods or Merchandizes, in ſuch Cuſtom-Houſe reſpectively where the ſame ſhall be exported, in the ſame Manner and Form, expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities of the reſpective Goods, as was uſed and practiſed before the making of this Act, and ſo as the ſame be ſhipped by the proper Officer for that Purpoſe; on Failure whereof, the ſaid Goods to be liable to the Payment of the Duties as if this Act had never been made, any Law, Statute, Proviſion or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And for the further Encouragement of the Manufactures of this Kingdom by the promoting the Importation of Drugs, and other Goods uſed for Dying, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, it ſhall and may be lawful to import into this Kingdom, all Sorts of Drugs and other Goods herein after particularly enumerated, which are uſed for Dying, that is to ſay, Agarick, Annotto, Antimonium crudum, Aqua-Fortis, Argoll, Arſnick, Bayberries, Braſil Wood, Braſiletto Wood, Cochineal, Cream of Tartar, Fuſtick, Galls, Gum Arabick or Gum Seneca, Indico of all Sorts, Iſing-Glaſs, Litmus, Logwood, Madder of all Sorts, Madder Roots, Nicaragua Wood, Orchall, Orchelia, Pomgranate Peels, Red Wood, Saffore, Sal Armoniack, Sal-gem, Sappan Wood, Red Saunders, Shumack, Sticklack, Turnſole, Valonia and Verdigreece, without paying any Subſidy, Cuſtom, Impoſition, or other Duty whatſoever for the ſame (Salt Petre always excepted,) ſo as a due Entry be firſt made thereof in the Cuſtom-Houſe belonging to the Port into which ſuch Drugs or other Dying Goods ſhall be imported, in the ſame Manner and Form, expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities of the reſpective Goods, as was uſed and practiſed before the making of this Act, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe, and ſo as ſuch Importation be according to the Rules preſcribed and enjoined by an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Twelfth Year of King Charles the Second, Intituled, An Act for the Encouraging and Increaſing of Shipping and Navigation; and on Failure of the ſaid Conditions or Directions herein laſt mentioned, ſuch Drugs or Dying Goods ſhall be liable to the Payment of the reſpective Duties as if this Act had never been made, any Law, Statute, Proviſion or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And to the End the Encouragement given to the Manufactures of this Kingdom, in allowing the before mentioned Foreign Drugs, or other Goods uſed in Dying, to be imported Duty-Free, according to the true Meaning of this Act, may in no wiſe tend to the Benefit of Manufactures made in Foreign Parts, as it may do ſhould ſuch Drugs or other Goods uſed in Dying be again carried out of this Kingdom without Paying any Duty for the ſame, whereby they may be ſold in Foreign Markets ſo much cheaper, we Your Majeſty's ſaid dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, do give and grant to your Majeſty, and do humbly beſeech your Majeſty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for and upon all Foreign Goods, Commodities or Materials uſed in Dying, which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom Free of Duty by Virtue of this preſent Act, and which from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, ſhall be again exported thereout, there ſhall be paid and anſwered to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, a Subſidy of Poundage upon the Value of Twenty Shillings, according to the ſeveral Rates and Values hereafter mentioned, the Sum of Six Pence,

and

and ſo after that Rate for greater or leſſer Quantities, that is to ſay, Agarick trimmed or pared the Pound Weight ſix Shillings and eight Pence, Agarick rough and untrimmed the Pound Weight one Shilling and eight Pence; Annotto the Pound Weight one Shilling; Antimonium crudum the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence; Aqua Fortis the Bottle, containing four Gallons, two Pounds five Shillings, and after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity; Argoll the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound three Shillings and four Pence; Arſnick the Pound Weight, one Penny and one third Part of a Penny; Bayberries the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, four Shillings five Pence and one third part of a Penny; Braſil or Fernambuck Wood the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound fifteen Shillings; Braſiletto or Jamaica Wood the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound one Shilling and eight Pence; Cochineal the Pound Weight, ſix Shillings and eight Pence; Cream of Tartar the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, forty Shillings; Fuſtick the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, five Shillings; Galls the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, forty Shillings; Gum Arabick or Gum Seneca the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, ten Shillings; Indico of all Sorts, the Pound Weight, three Shillings and four Pence; Iſing-Glaſs the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound thirteen Shillings and Four Pence; Litmus the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, twenty Shillings; Logwood the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, forty Shillings; Madder of all Sorts the Hundred Weight containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound ten Shillings; Madder Roots the Pound Weight, four Pence; Nicaragua Wood the Tun Weight, eight Pounds; Orchall the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, forty Shillings; Orchelia the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, twenty Shillings; Pomgranate Peels the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, thirteen Shillings and Four Pence; Red Wood or Guinea Wood the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound ten Shillings; Saflone the Pound Weight, one Shilling; Sal Armoniack the Pound Weight, ſix Pence and two third parts of a Penny; Sal-Gem the Pound Weight, two Pence and two third Parts of a Penny; Sappan Wood the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, ten Shillings; Red Saunders the Hundred Weight, containing one hundred and twelve Pounds, one Pound ſix Shillings and eight Pence; Shumack the Hundred Weight, containing one Hundred and twelve Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence; Stacklack the Pound Weight, four Pence; Turnſole the Pound Weight, two Pence and two third Parts of a Penny; Valonia the Tun Weight, ſeven Pounds; Verdigreece the Pound Weight, ſix Pence and two third Parts of a Penny; which Subſidy of ſix Pence upon the ſaid Goods, Commodities or Materials uſed in Dying, and exported according to the ſeveral and reſpective Rates and Values thereof ſet down in this Act as aforeſaid, ſhall have ſuch or the like reſpective Continuances, and ſhall and may from Time to Time be raiſed, received, levied, and recovered by ſuch Ways and Means, and under ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures, and with ſuch Allowances for Goods loſt or taken at Sea, and in ſuch Manner and Form as the Subſidy of Poundage on Goods or Merchandizes exported may be raiſed, received, levied or recovered, by any Law of the Cuſtoms now in Force. And it is hereby enacted, That the Produce of the ſaid Subſidy by this Act granted for and upon the ſaid Dying Goods and Commodities exported, (the neceſſary Charges of Management excepted) are and ſhall be appropriated and applied to and for the ſame reſpective Uſes, and in ſuch Proportions, Manner and Form, and ſubject to ſuch reſpective Powers of Redemption, as the Subſidy of Poundage on other Goods and Commodities exported, (not herein before exempted from the Payment thereof) is by any Laws now in Force appropriated and applicable; and that all the Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, Clauſes, Matters and Things, contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament now in Force for appropriating and and applying the ſaid Subſidy on Goods exported not herein before exempted, ſhall be practiſed and put in Execution for appropriating and applying the ſaid Subſidy hereby granted accordingly, as fully and effectually as if the ſame were again repeated and re-enacted in the Body of this preſent Act, any Law or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding. And whereas Beaver Skins imported are valued in the Book of Rates at ſix Shillings and eight Pence per Skin, according to which Value the Duties now payable upon every Beaver Skin imported do amount as follows, that is to ſay, For the Old Subſidy four Pence, for the Further Subſidy four Pence, for the One Third Subſidy one Penny and one third part of a Penny, for the Two Third Subſidy two Pence and two third parts of a Penny, and for the Additional Impoſt four Pence, amounting in the whole to ſixteen Pence per Skin, as by ſeveral Acts of Parliament now in Force doth appear; be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, the Duties upon Beaver Skins from thenceforth to be imported, ſhall be computed and paid as if they had been valued in the ſaid Book of Rates at two Shillings and ſix Pence per Skin, according to which Value there ſhall be paid for every Beaver Skin ſo imported ſix Pence and no more, which ſhall be applied to the ſaid ſeveral Subſidies and Additional Impoſt, in ſuch Proportions as ſixteen Pence bears to ſix Pence, any former Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, upon the Exportation of any of the ſaid Beaver Skins within the Time allowed by Law for which the Duties chargeable by this Act ſhall have been firſt paid or ſecured, there ſhall be allowed a Drawback of a Moiety of the ſaid reſpective Duties ſo paid or ſecured and no more, which Drawback ſhall be made or allowed according to ſuch Rules and Methods as Drawbacks are allowed by any Law now in Force relating to the Cuſtoms. And whereas Pepper imported directly from the Place of its Growth in Engliſh-built Shipping, is valued in the Book of Rates at one Shilling and eight Pence per Pound Weight, according to which Value it now pays, or is liable to pay, ſeveral Subſidies after the Rate of twelve Pence in the Pound, and there is alſo charged thereupon an Impoſt of Three Pence, and a new Duty of eighteen Pence per Pound Weight, which Subſidies and other Duties amount in the whole to one Shilling and eleven Pence Half-penny per Pound Weight (over and above one Half-penny per Pound Weight chargeable for the Half Subſidy upon the Importation thereof,) and the ſaid Duties amounting to one Shilling and eleven Pence Half-penny per Pound Weight are, or ought to be applied in Manner following, that is to ſay, For half the ſaid Old Subſidy one Half-penny, for the ſaid Further Subſidy one Penny, for the One Third Subſidy one third part of a Penny, for the Two Third Subſidy two third parts of a Penny, for the Old Impoſt three Pence, and for the New Duty one Shilling and ſix Pence, as by ſeveral Acts of Parliament now in Force doth appear; Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, the ſaid Duties amounting to one Shilling and eleven Pence Half-penny per Pound Weight upon ſuch Pepper as aforeſaid, which thenceforth ſhall be delivered from the proper Warehouſes for Home Conſumption, (without altering the Half Subſidy now payable upon the Importation thereof) ſhall be leſſened and reduced to pay four Pence per Pound Weight, and no more. And for better making a Diſtribution thereof to and amongſt the

ſaid ſeveral Subſidies and Duties reſpectively, it is hereby declared and enacted, That the Value of the ſaid Pepper ſhall be eſteemed at ſix Shillings and eight Pence per Pound Weight, upon which Value twelve Pence in the Pound doth amount to the ſaid Sum of four Pence per Pound Weight, and the ſaid eſteemed Value of ſix Shillings and eight Pence per Pound Weight ſhall be divided as follows, in order to compute the ſeveral Duties hereafter to be paid thereupon, to wit, To the Old Subſidy three Pence and one third part of a Penny, to the Further Subſidy three Pence and one third part of a Penny, to the One Third Subſidy and Two Thirds Subſidy three Pence and one Third part of a Penny, to the ſaid Impoſt ten Pence, and to the ſaid New Duty five Shillings, and the ſaid Sum of four Pence in the Pound ſhall be apportioned and applied to the ſaid ſeveral Subſidies and other Duties accordingly, any former Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding. And whereas Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported are valued in the Book of Rates at the reſpective Values following, that is to ſay, Mace the Pound Weight twenty Shillings, Cloves the Pound Weight ten Shillings, Nutmegs the Pound Weight eight Shillings, according to which ſeveral Values the Duties now payable upon Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs imported do amount as follows, that is to ſay, For the ſaid Old Subſidy for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the ſaid reſpective Values, one Shilling; for the ſaid Further Subſidy for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the ſaid reſpective Values, one Shilling; for the ſaid One Third Subſidy for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the reſpective Value, four Pence; for the ſaid Two Thirds Subſidy for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the ſaid reſpective Values, eight Pence; for the New Duty for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the ſaid reſpective Values, one Shilling; for the New Additional Duty for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the ſaid reſpective Values, one Shilling; and for the Further New Duty for every twenty Shillings Value, according to the ſaid reſpective Values, five Shillings, amounting in the whole to ten Shillings for every Pound Weight of Mace, to five Shillings for every Pound Weight of Cloves, and to four Shillings for every Pound Weight of Nutmegs, as by ſeveral Acts of Parliament thereto relating and now in Force doth appear; Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, the Duties upon Mace, Cloves and Numegs from thenceforth to be imported, ſhall be computed and paid as if they had been valued in the ſaid Book of Rates at the following, that is to ſay, Mace the Pound Weight ſix Shillings, Cloves the Pound Weight four Shillings, Nutmegs the Pound Weight three Shillings, according to which reſpective Values there ſhall be paid for every Pound Weight of Mace ſo imported three Shillings and no more, for every Pound Weight of Cloves ſo imported two Shillings and no more, for every Pound Weight of Nutmegs one Shilling and ſix Pence and no more, which ſeveral Sums ſhall be applied to the ſaid ſeveral Subſidies and other Duties, in ſuch Proportions as ten Shillings bears to three Shillings for Mace, as five Shillings bears to two Shillings for Cloves, and as four Shillings bears to one Shilling and ſix Pence for Nutmegs, any former Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding. And it is hereby enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Importation of Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, every or any of them, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Rules in taking forth the Licences, and other Rules and Reſtrictions whereunto the ſame were ſubject before the making of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And be it further enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That all the ſeveral and reſpective Sum or Sums of Money which ſhall ariſe by Virtue of this Act for the ſaid reduced Duties upon Beaver Skins imported, and for ſuch Pepper delivered out of the Warehouſes for Home Conſumption, and for the ſaid reduced Duties upon Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported, ſhall have ſuch or the like reſpective Continuances, and ſhall and may from Time to Time be raiſed, received, levied, ſecured and recovered by ſuch Ways and Means, and under ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures, and ſubject to ſuch Diſcounts and Allowances, and in ſuch Manner and Form as the preſent Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs before the making of this Act might be raiſed, received, levied, ſecured or recovered by any Law or Laws of the Cuſtoms now in Force. And it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral and reſpective Sum or Sums of Money as ſhall ariſe by Virtue of this Act for the ſaid reduced Duties upon Beaver Skins imported, and for ſuch Pepper delivered out of the Warehouſes for Home Conſumption, and for the ſaid reduced Duties upon Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported, (the neceſſary Charges of Management excepted) are and ſhall be appropriated and applied to and for the ſame reſpective Uſes, and in ſuch or the like Proportions, Manner, and Form, and ſubject to ſuch reſpective Powers of Redemption as the preſent Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, at or before the making of this Act were by any Act or Acts of Parliament in Force reſpectively appropriated and applicable, and that all the Powers, Directions, Penalties, Forfeitures, Clauſes, Matters, and Things contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament for appropriating and applying the ſaid preſent Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, every or any of them ſhall be continued, practiced, and put in Execution for appropriating and applying the Monies, to ariſe by Virtue of this Act for and upon the ſaid reduced Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, according to this Act, as fully and effectually as if the ſame were again repeated and re enacted in the Body of this preſent Act, any Law or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, upon Exportation of any of the ſaid Mace, Cloves, or Nutmegs, or any of them, within the Time allowed by Law for which the Duties chargeable by this Act ſhall have been firſt paid or ſecured, there ſhall be allowed certain Drawbacks as ſhall bear ſuch or the like Proportion to the Sums charged by this Act upon Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs reſpectively, as the former Drawbacks allowable on Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs exported, reſpectively did bear to the Duties thereupon before the making of this Act, and no more; which Proportional Drawbacks ſhall be made and allowed according to ſuch Rules and Methods as Drawbacks are allowed by any Laws now in Force relating to the Cuſtoms. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned ſhall and may be proſecuted and determined by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at Weſtminſter, or in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh reſpectively, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, Privilege, Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance ſhall be allowed, and one Moiety of the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures ſhall be to the Uſe of the King's Majeſty, and the other Moiety to ſuch Perſon and Perſons as will Sue for or Proſecute the ſame. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons for any thing done in Purſuance of this Act, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Action or Suit may Plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence at any Tryal to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in Purſuance and by Authority of the ſaid Act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plantiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his Action, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared, or if Judgment ſhall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer againſt the Plantiff, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall and may recover Treble Coſts, and have the like Remedy for the